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W. C. Jacquin. *Eclogae Americanæ*, Wahl, 2 vols. *Symbolae Botanicae*, Wahl, 3 vols. *Historia delle Piante nei Lidi Veniz.*, Zanichelli. *Fasciculi Plantarum Americanarum*, Plumier. *Rariorum Stirpium, per Pannonicam, Austriam, et vic.*, C. Clusius, 1563. *Historia Commentariorum Stirpium*, L. Fuchsii, 1549. *Fungi Javanici*, Nees ab Esenbeck. *Pugillus Plantarum Javanicarum*, Nees ab Esenbeck. *Memoire des Ternstroemiacées*; *Memoire des Onagraires*; *Memoire des Nymphaeacées*; A. P. De Candolle. *Monographie Genre Pulmonaria*, B. Du Mortier. *Metamorphose der Pflanzen*, J. W. Von Goethe. *Monographie der Riccien*, J. B. W. Lindenberg. *Plantarum Minus Cognitarum Centurie*, J. C. Buxbaum, 2 vols. *Synopsis Filicum*, Swartz. *Flora Indice Occidentalis*, Swartz, 3 vols. *Flora Lapponica*, C. Linné. *Synopsis Plantarum*, D. Dietrich. *Flora Rossica*, P. S. Pallas. P. V. LeRoy, Sec.

41. Notes by Mr. Ruger.—In a court-yard leading from the Wall street ferry, Brooklyn side, *Galeopsis tetrahit*, L., was found by Mr. Merriam. This seems to have been forgotten by him. I have a specimen from there.—It may not be uninteresting to state that *Briza maxima*, L., has escaped from the gardens in Springfield, Mass., near the R. R. station, where I saw it last summer.—*Stellaria Holostea*, L., has grown on Train's Meadow Road for several years.—*Chenopodium glaucum*, L., grows in Newark avenue, Hudson City, N. J.—*Hydrophyllum Virginicum*, L., has not been heretofore reported from Long Island. It grows at St. Ronan's Well, and elsewhere on the north side.

42. *Darlingtonia*.—The *Gardeners' Monthly*, for June, claims for Mr. Taplin, South Amboy, the credit of being the first to bring this plant into bloom on this side of the continent. Dr. Thurber had it flower early in April, 1870, as reported in the BULLETIN for that month. Mr. Bower also had it in flower, a year or more ago; and, if we rightly understood Dr. Torrey, a lady, to whom he gave some of the roots about the same time, was very successful. We are the more surprised at this oversight on the part of the editor, as the flowering of these plants gave occasion to Dr. Torrey's testimony to the remarkable accuracy of Mr. Charles Sprague's botanical drawing (vid. BULLETIN, April, 1871). De Candolle had doubted whether Sprague had possibly made a mistake, or, as seemed more likely, Nature had deviated. Dr. Torrey showed that Sprague and Nature were all right. It was M. De Candolle, excellent botanist though he is, who had erred.

43. *Hall's Oregon Plants*.—The Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for February, 1872 (issued in May), contain an enumeration, by Prof. Gray, of a collection of plants made by Mr. Elihu Hall, in Oregon, in the summer of 1871. The collection numbers 700 species. We are so accustomed, in collections made upon the Pacific Coast, to find large accessions to our North American Flora, that one in looking over this enumeration is struck with the fewness of new species. Many little-known plants have been added by this collection to our herbaria, and the synonymy of

others rectified. Dr. Gray, as usual, takes advantage of this publication to put on record some new species by other collectors and to revise several genera. One of the most interesting of Mr. Hall's discoveries is a new species of *Lophoclaena*, a grass of singular structure. Only one species, *L. Californica*, has heretofore been known; the new one is appropriately called *L. refracta*. G. T.

44. *Marsilia*.—An esteemed correspondent suggests that "the notices about the two *Marsilias* (the old European one from an entirely unlooked-for southern locality—Texas—and a new one with an impossible fruit from Oregon) had better be referred back to their authors for further investigation." Discretion on the part of the editor is due as well to his correspondents as to his readers, and we take on ourselves, with humility, this censure for over-haste in publication.

45. The Discoverer of *Arcanthobium*.—We notice in the *American Journal* for June, that Dr. Gray, misled by us in our first notice, mistakes the title of this lady. It should be not Miss, but Mrs. L. A. Millington.

46. Catalogue of the Plants in Central Park.—This catalogue was made by men of botanical repute, but not intimately acquainted with our flora. We have already had occasion to notice one error; another has been lately brought before us. The *Asclepias parviflora*, Pursh, Mr. Pollard shows from the specimen to be an *Apocynum*. We hope Mr. P. will go over the whole collection, and verify it. We doubt, now, the *Carya sulcata*, Nutt., reported in our last number.

47. A Hint on the Examination of Plants.—The inquiry on page 48 of the last volume of the BULLETIN (Dec., 1871) induces me to mention the following method for making sections of small seeds in order to examine the embryo, or cross sections of leaves, anthers, small twigs, etc., in order to examine their structure. I refer to the method of *embedding*, which is by no means new, but may be novel to some of the readers of the BULLETIN.

The necessary materials for the process may be found in almost every house, and consist of a teaspoon and a portion of a spermaceti candle. Break off pieces of the candle and melt them in the spoon over gas or a spirit lamp. When the spermaceti is melted, allow the spoon and its contents to cool, until the latter begin to congeal; then embed in the congealing mass the seeds or whatever else it is wished to examine, and set the whole aside till cold. Finally, by passing the spoon a second time once or twice over the flame, the cake which it contains may be removed, and with a sharp razor thin sections may be made of the mass and its contents for examination under the microscope. In this manner better sections can be made than by holding the object between two pieces of cork.

The above is the simplest way. A more elegant mode is to employ a mixture of white wax and olive oil, about half and half (but